

Wing C2131A 1 only

HIS  
MAJESTIES  
ANSWER  
TO THE  
PETITION

Of both Houses of  
PARLIAMENT.

*Presented at York the 23. of May, 1642.*

Concerning the disbanding of his  
GUARD:

With the three Votes of both Houses of the 20.



First Printed at York, and now re-printed at London  
for Charles Green. 1642.

HIS  
MAJESTY  
ANSWER  
TO THE  
PETITION

Of both Houses of  
PARLIAMENT.

Presented at York the 22. of May, 1642.

Concerning the disbanding of his

GUARD:

With the three Votes of both Houses of the same.



Printed by J. W. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1642.

# To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

## The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.



Our Majesties loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in this Parliament, do humbly represent unto your Majestie, That notwithstanding Your frequent Professions to your Parliament, and the Kingdome, and the late expression in Your Answer of the thirteenth of May, to the Petition of the County of York, That Your desire and intention is onely the preserving of the true Protestant Profession, the Laws of the Land, the liberty of Your people, and the peace of the Kingdom; Nevertheless, with great grief, wee perceive by Your Speech of the twelfth of May, and the paper printed in Your Majesties Name, in the forme of a Proclamation, bearing date the fourteenth of May, and other Evidences, That under colour of raising a Guard to secure Your Person, of which Guard (considering the fidelity and care of your Parliament) there can be no use: Your Majesty doth command Troops, both of Horse and Foot to assemble at York, the very beginnings whereof were apprehended by the Inhabitants of that County to be an affrightment, and disturbance of Your Majesties liege people, as appears by their Petition presented to your Majesty: The continuing and increase of which Forces is to your Parliament, and must needs be a just cause of great jealousie and danger to your whole Kingdom.

Therefore we do humbly beseech your Majestie, to disband all such Forces, as by Your Command are assembled; And relying



for your security (as your Predecessors have done) upon the Laws, and the affections of your People, you will be pleased to desist from any further attempt of this nature: Concerning your Selfe with your Family and posterity, we shall hold our selves bound in duty towards God, and the trust reposed in us by the People, and the fundamental Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, to employ our care, our might, our Power to secure the Parliament, and to preserve the peace and quiet of the Kingdom.

Die Veneris, 20. Maii, 1642.

Resolved upon the Question.

That it appears, that the King (seduced by wicked Counsel) intends to make war against the Parliament who (in all their consultations and actions) have proposed a number and unto themselves, the care of His Kingdoms, and the performance of all duty and loyalty to His Person.

Resolved, &c.

That whosoever the King makes war upon the Parliament, it is a breach of the trust reposed in him by His People, contrary to His oath and tending to the dissolution of this Government.

Resolved, &c.

That whosoever shall serve or assist Him in such wars, are Traitors by the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom; and have been so adjudged by two Acts of Parliament, and ought to suffer as Traitors.

11. R. 2. 1. H. 4.

Jo. Brown Cler. Parl.

the other side by which they can be governed, the Law of the Land. And we are contented, That your selves Eye-witnesses, you would see the contrary to be in the present things, and hereby.

**HIS MAJESTIES ANSWER**  
to the foresaid Petition, concerning the

*disbanding of his Guard:*  
Have you to make your selves to rely for security (as your Petitioners have done), upon the affection of the people, but you have not to rely upon the ordinary number, and in the ordinary way) And could not all the Army on one side, and that is to say on the other, but we have to command you to disband.



He cannot but extremely wonder, that the causeless jealousies concerning vs, raised and fomented by a malignant Party in this Kingdome; which desires nothing more then to snatch themselves particular advantages out of a generall combustion (which meanes of advantage shall never be ministred to them by Our fault or seeking), should not onely be able to seduce a weake party in this Our Kingdome; but seeme to finde so

much countenance even from both Houses, as that Our raising of a Guard (without further designe, then for the safety of Our Person; an action so legall in manner, so peaceable upon causes so evident and necessary) should not onely be looked upon, and petitioned against by them; as a causeless jealousie, but declared to be the raising of a warre against them, contrary to Our former Professions of Our care of Religion and Law. And wee no lesse wonder, that this Action of Ours should be said (in a very large expression) to be apprehended by the Inhabitants of this Countrey, as an affrightment and disturbance to Our People; having been as well received here, as it is every where to be justified; and (We speake now of the generall, not of a few seduced particulars) assisted and sped by this Countrey, with that loyall affection and alacrity, as is a most excellent example set to the rest of the Kingdome.

60

Kingdome, of care of Our safety upon all occasions, and shall never bee forgotten by Vs, nor We hope, by Our Posterity; but shall bee ever payed to them in that which is the proper execution of a Princes gratitude, A perpetuall vigilant care to govern them justly, and to preserve the onely Rule by which they can be governed, The Law of the Land. And we are confident, That if you were your selves Eye-witnesses, you would see so the contrary, as to give little present thanks, and hereafter little credit to your Informers: And if you have no better intelligence of the inclinations and affections of the rest of the Kingdome, certainly the minds of Our People (which to some ends and purposes you represent) are but ill represented unto you.

Have you so many months together not contented your selves to rely for security (as your Predecessors have done) upon the affection of the people, but by your owne single authority raised to your selves a Guard, (and that sometimes of no ordinary numbers, and in no ordinary way) And could not all those Pikes and Protestations, that Army on one side, and that Navie on the other, perswade Vs to command you to disband your Forces, and to content your selves with your ordinary (that is, with no) guard, or worke us in an opinion, that you appeared to leave warre against Vs, or had any further designe: And is it possible that the same Persons should be so apt to suspect and condemne Vs who have been so unsapt in the same matter, (upon much more ground) to tax or suspect them? This is Our case, notwithstanding the care and fidelity of Our Parliament, Our Fort is kept by armed men against Vs, Our proper goods, first detained from Vs, and then, contrary to Our Command, by strong hand, offered to be carried away (in which at once all Our property, as a private Person, all Our Authority, as a King, are wrested from Vs,) and yet for Vs to secure Our selves in a legall way, (that Sir John Hotham may not by the same Forces, or by more raised, by pretence of the same Authority (for they by themselves dayly some, and know it no new thing for him to pretend Orders that he cannot shew) continue the War that he hath leavied against Vs, and as well imprison Our Person, as detain Our Goods, and as well shut Vs up in Yorke, as shut Vs out of Hull) is said to be esteemed a cause of great jealousie to the Parliament, a raising War against them, and of danger to the whole Kingdome. While these Injustices and Iniquities offered to Vs are countenanced by them who ought to be most forward in our vindication and their punishment, in obstruse (on of their Oathes, and of the trust reposed in them by the people, and to avoid the dissolution of the present Government: Vpon which case the whole

whole



whole world is to judge, whether Wee had any reason, or whether  
 to rely upon the care and fidelity of Our Parliament (being so  
 strangely blinded by malignant spirits, as not to perceive Our in-  
 juries) but to take some care of Our owne Person, and in order to that,  
 to make use of that Authority which the Lawes declare to be in Us.  
 And whether this Parliament, with such a threatening conclusion, ac-  
 companied with more threatening Votes, gives Vs not cause rather to  
 increase then to diminish Our Guard, especially since We saw before  
 the Petition a printed paper, dated the 17. of May, under written *Wm.  
 M. Cler. D. Com.* commanding (in the name of both Lords and  
 Commons) the Sheriffs of all Our Counties, to raise the Power of all  
 those Our Countires, to suppress such of Our Subjects, as by any of  
 Our Commands shall be drawn together, and put (as that paper calls  
 it) in a posture of War, charging Our Officers and Subjectes with  
 them in the performance thereof, at their perills: For though We can-  
 not suspect, that this paper (or any bare Votes, not grounded upon  
 Law or Reason, or quotation of repealed Statutes) should have any  
 ill influence upon Our good People, who know their duties too well,  
 not to know, that to take up armes against those, who upon a legall  
 Command (that is, Ours) come together to a most legall end (that is,  
 Our security and preservation) were to leavy war against Vs, and who  
 appeare in this County (and We are confident they are so throughout  
 the Kingdome) no lesse satisfied with the legality, conveniency and  
 necessity of these Our Guards, and no lesse sensible of the indignities  
 and dangers (which makes it necessary) then We are Our selves:  
 Yet if that Paper be really the Act of both Houses, We cannot look up-  
 on it, but as the highest of scorns & indignities, first, to issue commands  
 of force against Vs, and after those have appeared uselesse to offer by  
 Petition, to perswade Vs to that which that force should have effected.

We conclude this Answer to your Petition, with Our Counsell to  
 you, That you joine with Vs in exacting satisfaction for that unparal-  
 leled, and yet unpunished action of Sir *John Hotham*, and that you com-  
 mand Our Fort and Goods to be returned to Our owne hands, that you  
 lay downe all pretences (under pretence of necessity, or declaring that  
 is Law) to make Lawes without Vs, and (by consequence) put a cypher  
 of Vs; that you declare effectually against Tumults, and call in such  
 Pamphlets, (punishing the authors and publishers of them) as sediti-  
 onously endeavour to disable Vs from protecting Our People, by weak-  
 ning (by false Aspersions, and new false Doctrines) Our Authority  
 with them, and their confidence in Vs. The particulars of which Tu-

mules





